NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1593,-TWELVE PAGES.

CLOSURE IN THE COMMONS. Davitt prefers retiring at once. He said to-day that

ADOPTED, 243 TO 195, AFTER SIX HOURS TALK ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE MOTION MADE BY MR. MORLEY-AN UPROAR OVER A TAUNT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN-OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS AND

MOTIONS VOTED DOWN.

London, May 8 .- The House of Commons to-day went into committee on the Home Rule bill. After the debate had gone on for six hours, Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the closure, His motion evoked opposition yells and cries of "Shameful!" and "Scandalous!" to which the Irish members replied: "Remember what you did in 1887." The closure was carried by a vote

Lord Randolph Churchill moved that the chairman of the committee report progress. It was hopeless, he said, to get fair play as the business in committee was being conducted.

Mr. Gladstone resisted the motion, remarking that he was not the author of the closure rule. Mr. Chamberlain said that he could appreciate the Prime Minister's coolness. When the worm was trampled it was not the trampler who had ome excited. Nevertheless the worm's feelings might be hurt. Mr. Chamberlain closewith a fling at the Irish, whom he charged with undiscriminating support of the Government.

"How much would it take to square you?" shouted William Pollard Byles, a Yorkshire | Liberal. Conservative shouts for an apology fol-The chairman requested Mr. Byles to apologize, but Mr. Byles refused to do so. More shouting and general disorder swelled the up roar, above which could be heard indistinctly the protests of the Irish that Mr. Chamberlain was the one who ought to apologize first. Eventually Mr. Gladstone interposed, calmed the members and drew from the chairman a statement that he had misunderstood the facts and wished to withdraw his request for an apology from Mr. Byles.

The motion to report progress was then rejected by a vote of 307 to 265. Mr. Balfour moved that the chairman leave

the chair. The motion was resisted by Mr. Gladstone, and was lost by a vote of 304 to 257. When the monotony of useless motions and divisions was resumed. Chairman Mellor's voice

was noticeably hourse in consequence of his strenuons but ineffectual efforts to make himself heard during the worst of the confusion caused by the Byles incident. The sitting drugged uneventfully to the adjournment at midnight. The last two hours had been corapletely wasted in futile squabbling and voting. On the House taking up the bill in committee

Joseph Chamberlain moved to postpone clause 1, which simply provides that on and after the appointed day there shall be a legislature in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain said that it was his intention to move the postponement of every clause up to clause 9, in order to begin the discussion of the bill with the most important proposals. The House, he added, had a right to know whether or not the Government meant to adhere to the main points of the bill; otherwise the House might at any time find a new bill sprung upon it.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he declined to allow Mr. Chamberlain to reserve to himself the privilege to challenge clauses out of their order. bill was before the House in a particular form, and the Government alone had the right to indicate variations from that form,

A. J. Baltour charged Mr. Gladstone with concealing how he designed to arrange the representation of Irish members at Westminster until be should find the time more propitious for revealing

J. W. Lowther and other Unionists continued to tack in a strain similar to that of their leaders, while the Irish Nationalists cried "Divide." Mr. Lowther, who is a relative of Lord Salisbury, accused Timothy Healy of leading organized dis-

Mr. Healy replied that the statement was un true: the disorder was on the other side.

Chairman Mellor put an end to the squabble by

ing the supremacy of Parliament in local as well as imperial matters. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, for the reason that the supremacy of Parliament had been asserted sufficiently in the preamble.

that the amendment was necessary to "curb the predatory propensities of the squalid Irish Parliament, with a hungry executive, floating in

was a preface to future provisions by which the Imperial Parliament would be enabled to control local and personal affairs in Ireland.

cept the amendment was unwilling to accept the amendment. If it were deemed desirable to enforce the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, then certainly that supremacy ought to be first asserted. He himself did not believe that the Government wished to assert this supremacy. Amid the Conservative cheers which greeted this statement the electric lights in the lobbics and galleries want out and proceedings were such this statement the electric lights in the lobbics and galleries went out, and proceedings were suspended. To shorten the debate the Irish members abstained from speaking on Mr. Darling's amendment, although the Conservative speakers taunted them with exceptional malignity for the purpose of invoking them in the discussion. Then, as already stated, closure was moved and carried; and Mr. Darling's amendment was lost by a vote of

285 to 233.

Before the House went into committee on the bull Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain, that he would propose that the ninth clause should be retained without alteration. This

should be retained without alteration. This clause provides for the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.

The Speaker ruled that the instructions to the Committee on the Home Rule bills, offered by Lend Randolph Churchill and others, with a view of defeating the measure, were out of order.

"CAVENDISH" ON HIS WAY HERE. London, May 8 .- Henry Jones, better known as bas sailed for New-York on the Cunard steamship

Henry Augustus Rowland, physicist, of Baltimore, a corresponding member.

London, May 8 .- There will be 500 presentations at the royal drawing-room. Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary and Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, will present Mrs. Huntong, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Miss Kidd, Miss Ursula Morgan, Miss Romola Dahjeren Day, Miss Alice Day, Miss Elizabeth Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Blake.

THE LONG DROUTH IN AUSTRIA BROKEN. Vionna, May 8.-The long drouth in Austria is Heavy rains set in to-day throughout Austria and Hungary, and are already having a seria, where lect on the wheat crop, particularly in Austria, where lect on the wheat crop, particularly in Austria, where Hungary sufficient rain had previously fallen to fasure the safety of the whent crop, but the present fall

Lindon, May 8 .- Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite, ament for Northeast Cork, has apsamber of Parliament for Northeast Corn, has all alias for the Chiltern Hundreds. This means the resignation of his scat in the House of Commons. Although the Bankruptcy act allows a man, six montastics after he has been declared a bankrupt, Mr.

his conscience would not allow him to remain in Parliament on sufferance. Mr. Davitt's financial troubles were caused by the costs attendant upon the North Meath election contest.

RUSKIN MAY BE POET LAUREATE.

MR. GLADSTONE OFFERS HIM THE PLACE LEFT VACANT BY TENNYSON'S DEATH.

London, May 8.-Prime Minister Gladstone has of fered the place of Poet Laurente, made vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson, to the distinguished art critic John Ruskin.

Mr. Raskin's training as a poet began when he was a mere child. In fact his first verses were written made the bitterest of the speeches again the Gov-in a script as nearly like print as he could make it. erament on the last day of the last Releasing and is His father, from first to last, insisted that John had a poetical gift and was deeply disappointed when his cism. Doubtless it was the knowledge of his father's



JOHN RUSKIN.

ambition to his behalf which led the young man as an undergraduate at Oxford to try for three successive unpromising than Tennyson's "Timbuctoo." But he attempted little verse afterward; and a year or two ago, when his juvenile poems were collected in two volumes (Brantwood edition), many readers a painful thrill of disappointment.

Most of the pieces were of value only as indica-tions of what young Ruskin was doing in the days when they were written. Imitations of Byron, of Werdsworth, of souther, of Seett, constituted the bulk of the collection. Mr. Rushin bimself recalled passages as indicating motives of his later press works, but his reminiscences seem to have affected his readers somewhat dubiously. The offer from Mr. Gladstone, however, is a tribute to the greatest man of letters left in England.

RUSSIA AND THE HEBREWS.

THE GOVERNMENT MAY SUMMON A CONFER-ENCE OF RABBIS.

St. Petersburg, May 8.-The Russian Government proposes to convene a commission of rabbis in September, to take the whole Hebrew question into con sideration and assist in bringing it to a settlement. Vienna, May 8.-Herr Rozwadovski, who is a mem ber of the Austrian Reichsrath and who owns land in Russian Poland on which he occasionally spends some time, has been expelled from Poland with his family by the Russian authorities.

ITALIAN RADICALS REJUICING.

THEIR LEADER, SIGNOR CAVALOTTI, ELECTED A DEPUTY-DISORDER IN MILAN.

15 me, May 8.-The election of Signor Cavalotti leader of the Radicals, to the Chamber of Deputies has been the cause of Radical exultation throughout the kingdom. Demonstrations have been made in all the large cities. In Milan a mob of Radicals attacked the office of a Conservative boargeois newspaper and broke windows and doors with stones. The mob was dispersed by the police

Russia has communicated to the Pope her intention to send to Rome a permanent Minister to the Vati-

These two despatches throw additional light upon sequences of the too humble attitude observed by the Italian court toward the German Emperor during the latter's visit at Rome, on the occasion Margaret, Already, on May 5, the patriotic and alling the disputants to order, and Mr. Chamber- Raile of Deputies at Monte Citorio had protested against lain's amendment was rejected by a vote of 270 the submissiveness with which the Quirinal Govern It was then explained here that public sentiment Deptford, proposed to amend clause 1 by reaffirm- in the peninsula did not support the King and his Ministers in regard to certain international questions of Cavalotti and the Milan riots have just occurred, three days later, bringing additional confirmation of these views. Cavalotti is a pure patriot, under-standing that the Tedeschi have always been the traditional enemies of Italy, and hating the Triplica, which, in fact, compels Italy to act like a gendarme who defends the Austrian domination over Triest and Trent against the aspirations of Italians of these provinces. The elect Cavalotti was therefore a National than a local affair, and it was prepared by the common efforts of Italian Democrats. A com-mittee was formed, comprising 150 influential electors Mr. Chamberlain declared it to be a sinister Pavia, under the direction of Deputy Rampoldi. As omen that the Government was unwilling to acat the end of April. A Republican journalist, Signo Gustave Chiesi, had given a private lecture abou the "House of Savoy," the sentiments of which were

in the hall, who cried; "Long live the Republic;" while the moderates protested warmly. A fight ensued, and the meeting, or "conference," rather, was dissolved amid a great tumult.

Another result of the German Emperor's visit is said to be the sending by Russia of a permanent Midster to the Vatican. Up to the present time, and although Leo XIII had consented to appeint bishops to some of the vacant dioceses of Ioland. Russia had only an unofficial representative at the Vatican, M. Iswolsky, just as England had Mr. Egraton. If the Czar really appeints officially an ambassador to the Holy See, it will be in order to secure more firmly the support of the Papacy, which Kalser William has tried to win for himself. But in valu, for the Pope could not overlook the fact that the Emperor, who was paying him a long visit, was the great enemy of the Holy See. Still, the Czar may have thought it not quite useless to give to the Pope, just now, an official token of his reverence and friendship.

RESIGNING THEIR OFFICES IN SAMOA. Berlin, May 8 .- At the Colonial Office it is stated that the Powers party to the Samoan treaty have "Cavendish," the author of several books on whist, accepted the resignations of Chief Justice Cederkrantz and Baron Senfft von Pilsach, president of the A FRENCH HONOR FOR PROF. H. A. ROWLAND.

Paris, May 8.—The Academy has made Prof.

Henry 1. Same on Jane 1. He is anxious to leave Same at the climate does not agree with his wife's health. Manicipal Council. Baren Senfft von Pil-sich will

Madrid, May 8.-The Editor of the "Corre-pondencia Militar" and Captain General Barges, of Aragon, fought a pistol duel in the Prado this afternoon. Barges was wounded in the thigh. The duel was provoked

THE STATE OF SIEGE RAISED. Havana, May 8.-The state of slege in the district of Santiago has been raised.

GRAND DUKE GEORGE MAY MARRY A COMMONER. London, May 8.—The Moscow correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "It is rumored that the Grand Duke George (second son of the Czar) has fallen in love with a Circassian telegraph clerk in the Cau causus, where he is staying for his health. He is determined to marry her. His parents are annoyed, but they are expected to give their sanction, as the Grand Duke is not expected to recover."

THE REBELLION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL. London, May 8.-A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that a financial crisis prevails in that city. Both insurgents and the Government are claiming the victory in the battle fought on Saturday near Urnguayana, in Rio Grande do Sul.

Vienna, May 8.—Private advices received here from Brazil indicate that the rebellion in Rio Grande from Brazil indicate that the Government is willing two was the president of the association.

to admit. The relads are supported by all the better class in the province, not excepting the landed proprietors and merchants, the decisive rebel victory would, it is said, cause the entire population to desert the Government.

THE FREISINNIGE PARTY DIVIDED.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND VON CAPRIVI SAID TO BE READY TO OPPOSE THE CLERICALS. Berlin, May 8.-The division of the Radical (Freislandge) party has assumed permanent form. The strongest contingent, under Eugene Richter, will be known henceforth as the Radical People's party (Freisinnige Volkspartei), and will co-operate with the South German Dethecrats, under Fredrick Payer, who opposed to all concessions to militarism. Righter justified this course in a manifesto which says:

"It was bepossible to fight the reactionaries on the right, the Socialists on the left, and at the same time dissenters in our own ranks. The division of the party was there'ere unavoidable."

The weaker contingent of the party, which secoded with Major Hugo Hinze, has assumed the name of the Radical Union (Freisinnige Vereinigung). The Radical Unionists have been the first to score a success with the electors. At a Radical meeting in the Schweinitz Wittenberg constituency to day, Dr. Heinrich Dohrn, one of the twenty-fwo Deputies who seceded from he Radical caucus on Saturday and founded the Radical Union, was Indersed as Radical candidate in he general election, although he had explicitly avowed his purpose to vote, if returned to the Reichstag, "Ie he security of the Empire,"

The division of the fund and other matters con-nected with the cld Radical organization have been granged anticably between the new groups. The sereders have taken some of the strongest mem old party. Among them are Dr. Heinrich Rickert, Ludwig Bamberger, Dr. Albert Haenel, Dr. The Barth, Editor of "Die Nation"; Dr. Heinrich Dohrn, Dr. Siemens, director of the Deutsche Bank; Professor Seellg, of Kiel University, and Rallway Director

A high official in the Imperial Chancellor's office said to-day that the Emperor and Count von Caprivi-are convinced of the futility of attempting to concillate the Clericals and will accept the persistent opposition of the Centre as a gaze of battle. As regarded both years to win the Newdigate prize. He won at the third trial, and his prize poem can hardly be called added, the Government would act in complete inde-

added, the Government would act in complete independence of Clerical Influence, not even yielding in the face of another Kulturkangf.

The "North German Gazette" expresses the bellef that the coming elections will repair the attack on the prestige of Germany made by the vote in the Reichstag against the Army bill. The people will surely recognize that the completion of the defenses of the country is necessary to its continued existence. The "National Zeltung" says that the Reichstag just dissolved was the worst Parliament since the foundation of the Empire, and asserts that, should the electors give in to the triumvirate composed of blobel, Richter and Lieber, the ruin of Germany would be effected, peace menaced, and the achievements of the years 1866 and 1870 would be destroyed.

POSSIBLE RESULT OF THE RADICAL SPLIT. London, May 9.- The Berlin correspondent of "The he Radical party, says: "The split will have gre-influence on Germany's domestic policy. Since i oundation the party has suffered from want of unity among its leaders. Common hatted of Dismarch lowever, kept a semblance of harmony. The the were loosened with the accession of Court voaprivi. A popular wit dubbed the Elchter section opposing Caprivi, "Wasserstleffer," and the Rickert ection, which was compliant toward Caprivi, "Wal enstruempfler." The Army bill served to turn the smouldering jealousies into open rupture, which, on blunder. True, the histile section appeared a joint committee to secure a common election platform, but it is feared that circumstances will prove stronger than the best intentions, and the split will spread to the electorate."

TORNADOES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PEARS THAT MORE LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST IN ARKANSAS.

Fulton, Ark., May 8-From J. D. Cattley, who rrived here yesterday from Saratoga, meagre par ticulars and learned of a disastrons ternado that swep over a section of the country northeast of here has night between a and o o'clock. The forest tree some near the ground and others at their top-most branches, while others have been lifted from is fourteen miles distant, it is impossible to lear anything regarding the casamities, but it is more than by night's storm is greater than at first supposed The body of Sherwood Gunn, the Santa Fe brakeman was taken to Cleburne. Roadmaster Mapes is fatally furt. The others injured are getting along well Many horses were killed. The damage to properly in the city and country will reach into the thousands

FLOODS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, May 8.-The breaking of the ice in the floods in many of the low-lying districts of the Province, especially in the stretch of low country be tween this city and St. John's, thirty miles below Montreal. Hundreds of farms are under water and heads of sheep and cattle have been swept away The ice in the rivers broke unusually late this spring

GOVERNOR AND SOLICITOR AT WAR.

CESSORY TO THE DENMARK LYNCHING.

Charleston, S. C., May 8 (Special).-The war between the Governor and Sollettor Jervey, in regard to the Denmark lynching, threatens to become warm. To day

Solicitor of the Hd Circuit to obtain the information that warrants are Issued. When suits on prosecution direct the Attorney-General or the Solicitor of son then appear that the Solicitor of the Hd Circuit i he has affuded (viz., that all his kinsmen were with the lynchers), he may be relieved by his assistant of all further active participation. I repeat what I have heretafore written. 'Whenever the Solicitor of the He Circuit shall have performed his functions under the law and a prosecution has been begun in Barnwe County, should you think that the interest of the state would be subserved by my presence, I shall promptly obey the direction of Your Excellency.' do not propose to be misrepresented in this matter duty which may be imposed upon me by competent authority and in a lawful manner. I decline to waiv authority and in a lawful manner. I decline to waive my honest construction of the law or to suffer myself to be placed in a false position, and I decline to notice your unwarranted critisisms and insimations." It is generally thought that should soficitor Jervey undertake the prosecution of the lynchers of John Peterson, the innocent negro who was lynched by the mob, the Governor will be indicted as an accessory before the fact to the murder.

W. J. THOMPSON'S NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Camden, N. J., May 8.-Articles of incorporation or William J. Thompson's new electric road be ween this city and Gloucester, were sent to Trenton The road as planned will connect with Woodbary and other places along the river. capital stock is to be \$000,000, \$25,000 of which has been paid in. The terminal points will be the race-track and Thompson's new ferry between Camden and Philadelphia.

Camden, N. J., May 8 (Special).-The Camden County Bar Association, at a special meeting to-day, passed

HIMSELF IF HE IS NOT WILLING TO BE SACRIFICED.

[MY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 8 .- The President's latest order denying himself henceforward to all personal applications for office, is received with varying feeling by the disinterested patriots of his own party who have been drawn here in the praiseworthy purpose to help share in triumphs of the recent The sanguine and exuberant party restoration." patriot and seeker after office has had many trials and embarrassments to face since the return from exile, and in his desponding and darkened moments has been driven to believe anything possible

encouraging phrases of Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address as "In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service," or "I pledge complete devotion to the other man. If the President's personal feelings are interests of those who have honored me," the to hedge him around with a majesty which no officehopeful patriot could not be blamed for imagining the beginning of a happier day in politics, in which the evils of office brokerage and und rhin led seeker in the same city with him it's time to inquire influences were to be done away with, and the what sort of meat this Caesar feeds on. The men who andid applicant for a post in the public service, ask these bountles at his hand are the men who would simply have to present his claims of party elected ldm. They had no idea that in six months standing and character to have them judged it would be distasteful to him to have them within openly and freely by the Chief Magistrate, who is radius of ten miles of his person." and publicly "dedicated" himself to that painstaking task. One by one the deserving sceler after office has seen his privileges as a citizen curtailed or abolished, his qualifications flouted and even the ordinary means of access to the President and members of his Cabinet denied or abridged, until the long cherished phrases of the abridged, until the long cherished phrases of the inaugural message have become a hollow mockery in the ears of those to whose interests and welfare the newly elected President had "dedicated" himself, promising solemnly to promote the welfare of "those who have honored me."

The order of yesterday marks a final blow to the unhappy applicant for office. Instead of that kindly and sympathetic interest which the Democlaim to a share of the fruits of the restoration, he is blantly told to banish himself hereafter, not only from ante-rooms of the White House, but even from the streets of Washington. Those of the long-suffering patriots who have remained here steadfastly to ask for judgment on their laims to receive office are divided in their feelings about this last official rebuke to personal activity. A few office seekers and brokers who have swallowed all previous rebuffs with outward stolkity, accept this new turn in the situation with all the grace they can, and say that perhaps the President simply wishes to stem the pressure rank and file of politicians are load, however, in their denunciation of the order shutting out the people from personal interviews with the President about matters in which they and the comuntities in which they live are vitally interested, there are pleased to put it.

They say that one reason why there has been ire upon the President is because the impression get abroad among the people that this Administration intended to break up ring rule and bossism cople direct. Citizens obtained the idea that they were invited to come forward with candidates and to speak up in their own right. They responded to the invitation and now find themselves turned down at the threshold. The disgruntled minor politicians make the point, too,

virtually to send them away from the city and threaten them with his disfavor if they persist in asking for that to which they claim a perfect right, at least in requesting, and which the President has himself asked at the hands of the people-appointment to office. They loudly proclaim against what they term an arbitrary exercise of power by the President in refusing audience to men who have public business with him, but who do not possess official position. They point to the fact that this is the first time in American history when a President of the United States has shut the door in the faces of private citizens who come to discuss public affairs in which they are interested. Why should the President, they argue, himself the chief office-holder, refuse to receive my who call to see him on purely office business? In defence of the President's order it is said by

embers of the Administration that although severe in its tone and stringent in its effects, its lens put upon the President by the seekers after office. It is urged that the President has borne with patience the personal solicitations of the perple for two months; that as a matter of fact the personal presence of the applicants is seldom nec have been applicants, and action is taken upon the papers in the case alone. The President cannot remember even the names of those who seek per lains for preferment which they put forward There are times of course when the President would like to meet certain men who are recommended for appointment, but in that ease he can sent for them. It is argued that the denial of personal make indersements or put forward candidates. They may file all the papers they wish to, and when the question of filling a certain office come: up the claims of each applicant will receive at House to-day for a moment, indorsed the President's new order. He said it would relieve the President from a great deal of pressure exerted by office seekers, which, while it consumed valuable time, did not benefit the applicant, for personal interviews hardly amounted to anything when the President sees so many persons in the course of a day. Senators and Representatives of course warmly applicant to tone and spirit of the order, and congratulate themselves that the President has voluntarily done for them, by his new ruling, a double service. In the first place, he has relieved them from the tiresome task of taking constituents to the White House to present their claims, and in the second place, by barring out all others but themselves, has greatly increased the value of their indor-sement and influence as a means of getting office. In restricting personal interviews in the distribution of patronage to members of Congress, the paramount authority in such questions of the Senator or Representative is publicly acknowledged, and the earlier theory of the Administration, that of the award of offices on "business" or non-political principles, is tacitly abandoned. This, in fact, is the most significant thing about the new order. the President sees so many persons in the course

about the new order.

The effect of the order could not be noted to day, for it has been the custom of the President to reserve Mondays to himself, and to receive only those with whom he has special engagements. This rule has been well understood, and has been strictly enforced. Tuesdays, however, have been "open days" from 10 to 11 o'clock, when the Cab-

OFFICE-SEEKERS UNHAPPY.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ORDER FAILS TO AROUSE THEIR ENTHUSIASM.

THEY WANT TO KNOW WHY HE "DEDICATED" inet assembles, and to morrow will give an indication of the have wrought in the ranks of the office seekers by the latest and most stringent of the White House "rules."

It is believed that one effect of the new order of things will be to send applicants in increased numbers to the various Cabinet offices. Judging from the crowds at some of the executive departments to-day this result has already become apparent.

THE "BOYS" DON'T LIKE THE RULE. WHY SHOULDN'T OFFICE-SEEKERS BE AL-

LOWED IN WASHINGTON? "What did we elect him for I" is the way the Democrats yesterday began their comments on the new rule of President Cleveland that no office-seekers should come in his presence, unless at his own invitation. Said one Tammany man: "I like an autocrat, but I don't see why a man should gratultously advertise his autocracy. Let him be arbitrary in in dividual cases, if the occasion requires, but why should he wave his absolute supremacy in the face of the We worked to elect him, and we spent our money. Now he is in office, and he announces with in this world of political selfishness and ingrati- a blare of trumpets that a man who desires a public office shall not even approach the throne unless the

"That isn't all. He even denies a man the privi lege of staying in Washington. To do so, he virseeker may assail by approaching it's bad enough, but when Mr. Cleveland's sensitiveness becomes so extreme that he cannot even bear to have an office-

"Yes," broke in another man in the group,

H. H. WARNER MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

HIS LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$500,000-IN-ABILITY TO SECURE EXTENSION OF NOTES THE CAUSE.

Rochester, N. Y., May 8 (Special),-Hurlburt H. Warner, the well-known patent medicine manufac turer, who has been making a hard fight for several been forced to the wall. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he filed a general assignment in the Monroe County

When Arthur G. Yates made an assignment on April 17, as a result of indorsing Mr. Warner's paper r a large amount, Mr. Warner stated that he would able to weather the storm and would pay all his ddigations in fuli. A week ago M. H. Briggs, Mr Warner's attorney, made a trip East to see the creditors and if possible secure an extension of time on the notes. Mr. Briggs obtained an extension on

On the day of the Yates failure a suit to recover \$5,000 on a note was brought against Mr. Warrer for office temporarily. The great majority of the by Pennsylvania people, and this was quickly followed by others until the aggregate was over \$50,000. Then alter B. Duffy, Mr. Yates's assignee, brought suit to recover \$65,000 witch was due on rotes indersed by Mr. Yates for Warner. Mr. Warner had pledged action, to those who had granted the desired extension that Ther would seeme the same concession from those who but instituted suits, or failing in this, he would make such a crowd in Washington and so much presshowever, resisted all of Mr. Warner's entreaties for

The time for taking judgment in the first action in politics; to pay less attention to the recommen-dations of Senators and Representatives and local party leaders and more to the indorsements of the s-ignment. The assignee is Job E. Hedges, of No. 30 West Twenty-sixth-st., New-York. No figures are given. Mr. Warner is referred to as being connected with H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, and the Inand Mining Guaranty Company, of No. 41

Mr. Isriggs stated this evening that Mr. Warner's that the order will have the effect of making a habilities aggregated several hundred thousand dolthe roots with the carch athering to them and close corporation of the patronage system by giving fars. Estimates made by business men place the Senators and Representatives the sole right to talk with the President appointments, and that the President will thus be debarred from heating the voice of the people at large on the fitness of candidates put forward for appointment to offices. Many politicians express indignation at the clossing sentence of the President's proclamation, which says. "Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importanity and by remaining at Washington to avant results."

They think that the President has no right.

A LUMBER DEALER FAILS FOR \$100,000.

Rochester, N. Y., May S.-George W. Crouch, Jr., lumber dealer, made an assignment this atterne His assets are \$100,000, and his liabilities are said Trenton, N. J., May S .- Vice Chancellor Bird this afternoon appointed a receiver to take charge of the was named as receiver. The pottery is one of the largest in the country. It was established in 1861 John Hart Brewer, the juntor partner, is an ex-Congressman. He was an earnest advocate of the

\$50,000 to \$75,000. These will be allowed to go in the inventory of the firm's assets. The liabilities are estimated to be given \$137,025. The failure is due to the depression in the trade. GIRBS AND MRS. FROST LEAVE HALIFAX. Halifax, N. S., May 8 .- Additional Interest has been riven the case of Gibbs, the evangelist, by the sudden flight of Mrs. Frost and child, and of Gibbs. Neither Gibbs nor the woman attempted further to deny the nent, though Mrs. Frost said it was not true that

Prewer has a collection of paintings valued at from

Rechester, N. Y., May 8 (Special).-It has just be ne known that a secret meeting of coal dealers m Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Jamestown, from Rochester, Batavia, Lockport, Medina, Albion, Brockport and Niagara Falls was held at the last named place on Niagara Falls we held at the last named place on Thursday. The Western New-York Coal Association was formed upon the laws of New-Jersey. The object is to payent the sale of coal by the cartonad to people outlide the various coal exchanges, and thus perpetanto the combination maintained last winter. By organizing under the New-Jersey law the members will escape liability to indictment. The prospentions in Lockport and Rochester have convinced the deplets, it is said, that it is impossible to continue the present system of local exchanges.

Baltimore, May 8 (Special) .- At a conference here of the committees of the Northeastern Saengerbund it was decided to hold the next National Saengerfest in New-York from June 23 to June 28, 1894. The only important changes made in the rules governing prize for choruses numbering over 200 voices, the other for choruses with fewer than 200 singers. There will be three prizes for the individual societies to compete for. Classes 1 and 2 will be art songs and class 7 folk songs.

FOREST FIRES IN SOUTH JERSEY. May's Landing, N. J., May 8 (Special).-Hundreds

of acres of the best timber in South Jersey was destroved to day by a large forest fire several miles south of this place near the new shore railroad. To night the fire is burning flercely, and a large number of men is fighting hard to stop it, but the high winds make their efforts of little avail. A large

QUIET IN WALL STREET.

RECOVERING FROM THE CORDAGE CRASH

A DEFECT IN THE RECEIVERSHIP PAPERS-S. V. WHITE TO MAKE PARTIAL PAY-

MENTS TO-DAY.

Whatever anxiety may have been felt in Wall Street yesterday morning as to the outcome of the settlements made necessary by last week's failures was dissipated when it became known that all the clearances between Stock Exchange members had been made, and no new failures had resulted in consequence. The only hitch arose from the discovery that the papers submitted to Chancellor McGill asking for the appointment of receivers for the National Cordage Company had been faulty, in that they had contained a clause restraining bosonicers and receivers from making any transfer of the corporation's stock.

This caused a halt in the settlements at the Stock Exchange, and the receivers were at first severely criticised for what was supposed to be their arbitrary action in refusing either to give new certificates in place of old ones left for transfer last week or to return the originals. The Security Committee was immediately called together to take action in the matter, but the true state of affairs was explained to them by Cieir counsel, W. C. Ledyard, who said that the attitu of the receivers was made necessary by the terms of the order under which they were appointed. Proceedings were taken to have the Chancellor modify the order in this particular, and it is thought that he will willingly do so, which will have the field free for final transfers and settlements to-day.

The stock market seemed to have recovered largely from the excitement and disaster of the last few days, and the net result of the day's trading was a general advance in prices. During the first hour there was a natural weakness and uncertainty apparent until the Clearing House report was made, but after that a healthier tone prevailed and the belief was generally expressed that the end of the market's troubles, growing out of the Cordage crash, had been seen,

The money market also was easier, rates fluctuating between 1 1-2 and 5 per cent, but in spite of this and of the fact that there was little or no buying for London account, which was one of the best features of Thursday's and Friday's markets, no gold was engaged for export.

The affairs of the Cordage Company seemed to be little improved. The receivers were at work on the books, and a conference was held between the directors and a representative of Drexel, Morgan & Co. It was reported that at the conference assistance had been offered the Cordage Company by certain firms represented by the Drexels. to involve an assessment on the stock of the company. Appleton Sturgis said that no statement

would be issued for several days. He said that he could state definitely that none of the officers of the company or the firm of L. Waterbury & Co. had made assignments or contemplated such

There were many callers during the day at the offices in Frontist. Most of them were stockholders or represented credi ors. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy was among them, ife told a Tribune reporter that he represented certain creditors. He said that while he was not authorized to speak for anybody connected with the company he did not think that J. M. Waterbury or any one in the directory of the company would make personal assignments. The amount of paper the company has out is estimated to be \$2,000,000. Of this \$500,000 probably is held by city banks.

S. V. White sent this notice to the Stock Exchange yesterday morning: "To the president of the New-York Stock Exchange: Flease announce to the members of the Exchange that I have collected from brokers in the Exchange who were doing I usiness for me sufficient balances so that I am able to pay 25 per cent of my adjusted differences to members who are my creditors. If they send statements to my office to-morrow morning

At Mr. White's office it was said that he would probably resume business by the end of this week. This implies, of course, that a settlement in full will be effected. Mr. White asserts that his assests are sufficient to meet his obligations, and that he only requires time to realize on them.

Henry Allen, of Henry Allen & Co., stated that the liabilities of his firm were \$670,000. "That is the debt of the Cordage pool to us," he said, "and there is nothing for us to do but wait for some indication of probable developments. We are assured that everything possible is being done to straighten out the affairs of the pool, but beyond that we know nothing. It is not true that we speculated and lost on our own account. We did a strict commission business, and will be able to resume it as soon as the Cordage people make good their debt to us. They owed us \$470,000 before we agreed to carry \$200,000 margins for them, on their pledge to pay it before 10:15 on Thursday morning."

Thursday morning." A GOOD DAY FOR GOVERNOR FLOWER. HE IS SAID TO HAVE MADE \$80,000 ON GRANGERS

IN WALL STREET. Albany, May 8 (Special).-It was the talk of Albany to-day that Governor Flower on Friday morn-ing, after receiving private advices from R. P. Flower & Co., of New York, bourht a large amount of granger stocks, held them until Saturday morning and then sold them at a pront of \$80,000. A good many of the state officers lost a large amount of noney on Calcago Gas and Cordage last week, and these men were bewalling the fact that they were not as well acquainted with Wall Street as the Gov-

intends to visit the World's Fair, it was stated, the latter part of June, not as an official, but as a private citizen. With \$80,000 in his pocket, he certainly ought to have a good time at the Fair.

WORK STOPPED AT A BROOKLYN FACTORY.

The suspension of work at the factory of the Tucker & Carter Cordage Company, at Graham-st. and Flushing ave. Brooklyn, was annofficed yester-day, as a result of the collapse of the National Cordage Trust last week. About 500 men and girls were employed in the factory, and they were told when

THE GOLD STOCK SLIGHTLY INCREASED.

Washington, May 8 .- The Treasury Department is gradually building up its gold reserve, which was dopleted to a considerable amount on April 24: the gold in the Treasury foots up \$97,864,505. The it was \$92,752,910. Since then the export of gold has been comparatively light and the gold has crawled up to the figures stated. It is probable, however, that during this week gold to the amount of \$1,000,000 will be taken for shipment to Europe.

LIZZIE BORDEN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

New-Bedford, Mass., May 8 (Special).—Lizzle Borden was quietly taken from Taunton Jail, where she has been confined over eight months, and brought to this city this afternoon in charge of Sheriff Wright to plead before the Supetior Court here to the charges of mur-dering her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Borden, in Fall River. When asked to plead to the indictments, Miss Borden said, in a firm, clear voice:
"I am not guilty." Andrew J. Jennings, of Fall River, her counsel, then informed the Judge that he had associated with him in the case ex-Governor George D. Robinson and M. O. Adams, of Boston, and that Miss Borden desired them to act in her behalf, to which the Judge said, "You may enter your appearance." Miss Borden was taken back to Taunton this evening. No date of her trial has been given out to the public.

SUICIDE IN THE TRENTON STATE PRISON Trenton, N. J., May 8 .- Charles Fagle, thirty years yesterday by hanging himself with a handkerchied to a hook in his cell. Fagle was sentenced in Union